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pretations of important features of Aztec and Maya archeology, and preference of one explanation over another is left for the individual judgment of the student. The migration geography of the Aztec is, of course, very obscure in its earlier stages. The more definitely determined track within the area now known as Mexico is to a less, though still great, degree beset with difficulty. Mr. Joyce provides a sketch map of the route. He does well to note that it is the traditional route and, therefore, is not to be taken as a matter of positive determination. The initial point of this line is at Tulan. After a halt at Atlitlalaquian, the course lies nearly south to the head of the lake at Ecatepec, thence along the west shore to Chapultepec and thus to Tenochtitlan. This so well comports with the most consistent argument that it may well be accepted as having a provisional standing until counter arguments have successfully attacked it. The similar question of the original folk movement of the Maya is more in dispute; there is less information and it would be hardihood to attempt to lay out any one theory upon a chart. In the intricate matter of the Aztec-Maya calendar the author has departed from his non-committal plan and proposes a system of synchronization which is as simple as that astronomical problem can be made and is worthy of careful study. WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

Guatemala and the States of Central America. By Charles W. Domville-Fife. 310 pp. Map, ills. J. Pott & Co., New York, 1913. $3. 9 x 6.

With the opening of the Panama Canal and with the possible diversion of the stream of travelers through the new waterway, the countries bordering the route are rendered more accessible and the thoughts of the wanderer and the investor are turned to the consideration of new areas. It will be a surprise to many, on reading this interesting account of the five Central American states, to learn of their recent progress, their spots of modern civilization and especially of their very promising future. Over half the volume is devoted to Guatemala, and the story is so careful a mixture of history, of politics, of geography and of archeology that a well-balanced impression of the republic rewards the reader. The healthful condition of the state is probably a resultant of the administration of the present head of the country, President Cabrera, who has been animated by a desire to improve the land under his domain; and it is questionable whether the eyes of the people are so set on future developments that they could deal properly with an unscrupulous usurper. Accounts of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Salvador and Honduras follow. The author rises to the highest enthusiasm over the beauty of Nicaragua, the "best garden of the world," and the entire story is a tempting incitement to visit Central America.

ROBERT M. BROWN.

The Panama Canal. By F. J. Haskin. x and 386 pp. Map, ills., index. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, 1914. $1.35. 8½ x 5½.

A straightforward story of the Panama Canal, well arranged, simply written and full of the information that intelligent readers desire. Col. Goethals read the chapters dealing with the engineering features of the Canal and found them "an accurate and dependable account of the undertaking."

SOUTH AMERICA

Forty Years in Brazil. By Frank Bennett. xxiv and 271 pp. Ills. Mills & Boon, Ltd., London, 1914. 10s. 9 x 6.

So many books on Brazil are patched together from handbooks, newspapers and encyclopedias that it is a great pleasure to see one like this of Mr. Bennett, that is made up from the personal knowledge and experience of the author as a business man in different parts of the country. There are no maps, and the illustrations have no connection with the text, but they are good and are well chosen. It is unfortunate that the author gives no dates; otherwise his book would have some historical value.

At page 250 he repeats an unwarranted old story regarding the Brazilian poet Gonçalves Dias, who, he says, never put foot upon Brazilian soil after having written his famous "song of the exile." The facts are that the song of the exile was written in 1843, when the young poet was a student at the University of Coimbra. He returned to Brazil and was in the Government employ there for several years, and died in 1864. J. C. BRANNER.

Geological Expedition to Brazil and Chile, 1908-1909. By J. B. Woodworth. 137 pp. Map, ills. *Bull. Mus. of Comparative Zoology, Harvard Coll.,* Vol. 56, No. 1, Geol. Series, Vol. 10. Shaler Mem. Series, No. 1. 8½ x 6½. 1912.

This paper gives the results of an expedition undertaken under the "Shaler Memorial Fund" of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, and, as indicated by the title, it is the first paper of the "Shaler Memorial Series."

It seems eminently fitting that the first paper of this series should be done by Professor Woodworth, Shaler's successor at Harvard, and one of his own students, and that the subject of the author's studies should be chiefly glacial geology, a subject in which Shaler was especially interested.

To one acquainted with the history of geological studies in South America, and especially in Brazil, it is interesting to note that the expedition of Professor Woodworth in 1908 followed the track of the famous "Thayer Expedition" that carried Louis Agassiz, Shaler's own teacher, to Brazil in 1865. For Agassiz's visit initiated the work of a colleague of Shaler, Hartt, which work was taken up and is being carried on to this day by Derby and his colleagues.

The chief interest of Professor Woodworth's report centers in his studies of the Permian glaciation of southern Brazil and the conclusions based upon those studies. Though it has long been known that there were evidences of Permian glaciation in southern Brazil, the only information available on the subject up to the time of the field work upon which this paper was based was a note by W. Waagen quoting a letter from Derby that appeared in the *Neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie, Geologie und Paläontologie* (Vol. 2, 1888, pp. 172-176), and the doubtful reference by I. C. White of his Orleans conglomerate to a glacial origin ("Final Report on Brazilian Coals," p. 51. Rio de Janeiro, 1908).

Professor Woodworth's familiarity with Pleistocene glaciation in North America and his acquaintance with the tillite beds of Massachusetts, as well as his wide experience as a geologist, enabled him to make, in one brief visit, a valuable contribution to what was hitherto known of these interesting Permian glacial deposits on the southern margin of tropical South America.

The most important of the general conclusions given in the report are:

1. The undoubted glacial origin near sea level of the tillite beds of Paraná, and their likeness to similar beds in India, Australia, and South Africa (p. 74).
2. Much of the material did not come from any great distance to the east of the Serra do Mar.
3. The ice seems to have had a local origin (pp. 81-2).

Referring to the subject in its broader bearing, he observes that "glacial deposits in south Brazil, and on the Falkland Islands carry with them the presumption that the boulder beds beneath a Gondwana flora in Argentina are also glacial in origin" (p. 82).

"The south Brazilian field, with its boulder-beds and later Triassic sheets, constitutes a well-defined geological province for which the name Paraná-land is quite appropriate. It is to be presumed that Paraná-land was continuous with land southward over Argentina and thence to the continental island group of the Falklands" (p. 83).

Regarding the theory of former connections with other continents, he says: "In Brazil it is more probable that the sea invaded the state of Paraná from the west. . . . Both in Africa and South America the marine beds of the Permian demand land near sea-level immediately before and after the invasion of the sea" (p. 84).

"Hypotheses which attempt to account for Permian glaciation by a shift